



anti-slavery principles—they should never vote for a slaveholder, nor any one else who directly or indirectly has it in his heart to uphold or approve, yea or even to apologize for so great a wrong as slavery under any circumstance.—I would have abolitionists remain quietly with their present party friends, so long as the party measures for which their party contends, are such as they can approve. Let each abolitionist give his party to understand that he will vote with them only so far as they present candidates whose views on the subject of "human rights" are those set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Should either party disregard the wishes of their abolition friends, and bring out as candidates those who are slaveholders or known to be pro-slavery in their views and feelings, let all abolitionists of such party vote for the opposing candidate if he be a man who delights himself in the law of righteousness.—Should neither party bring out candidates that will sustain "human right," I would say vote not at all unless it be thought best under all the circumstances to nominate a third candidate.—These then are my views of "political action" which to my mind is both clear and easy of execution. That all this is within the power of abolitionists; I will cite two cases in point, taking it for granted what has been done by them can be done again and may be made to cover the whole ground from the highest to the lowest officer elected by the people in less than fifteen years.

Massachusetts is known to be a strong whig state, giving from ten to fifteen thousand majority. In 1839 the abolition whigs in great numbers forsook Everett the whig candidate for Governor, because he like some of the rest of our world would be great men, had been guilty of courting southern popularity, by overleaping the standard doctrines of human liberty, and boldly sanctioning southern oppression—I say they forsook him, but they stopped not here, but manfully joined in support of Morton, a Van Buren candidate, because he firmly held and advocated the rights of all men. Morton was elected. The whigs in this state I will venture to predict, will bring out for their next candidate a man known to favor civil liberty for all men; now mark this prediction.\*

In 1836, Joseph Vance was elected Governor of Ohio by over six thousand majority, and while exercising this high trust, he in an unguarded hour seeming not to fear God or regard man, authentically gave up a certain minister of the gospel into the hands of a ferocious band of man-hunters from Kentucky, upon a false accusation and without the slightest particle of proof to sustain the charge, to be dragged by ruffian hands from all the endearments of home and freedom's soil, to be incarcerated in a southern dungeon, and there loaded with irons, and to be detained for months subject to all the horrors of a southern prison-house, to give these high-minded and chivalrous nabobs time leisurely to ransack the country to procure or manufacture proof to make an innocent man guilty, but to their utter confusion they failed and the injured man was suffered to plod his way home unrequited for loss of time, his expenses accruing in his defense, or for his suffering. This same Governor Vance asked a renewal of his Governorship, and was it renewed! To the credit of abolition whigs it is said, enough of them went over to and supported his opponent, and Vance was left minus in 1838 nine six thousand votes. By this the whigs were taught not to trust those who were not sound to the core on "human rights;" and in 1840 they brought out Thomas Corwin for Governor, though not an abolitionist by name, yet famous for his opposition to southern doctrines and southern dictation, and he is elected by between 15 and 20,000 majority. Now let it be told from the house top that abolitionists after all, will vote with those who sustain freedom's cause, let it put down whom it may, should it be a Clay or a Webster—abolitionists should have self-respect enough to respect their own peculiar principles and always to be governed by them. If they would be respected, they have only to carry their principles to the polls, and my word for it, we shall receive no more abuse from the politician—we shall then be enquired of, "who is there in our party you can vote for?" If we succeed in reforming the political world, we are sure it will reform the pulpit through the world. This I grant is a novel way to reform the church, but it will be none the less effectual. Who does not know that too many of the clergy are moulded into "dumb dogs" on the subject of "human rights?" It is because men in high places vilify and speak all manner of evil against abolitionists (we say falsely) which gives tone to the church & also to the low and vulgar, thus making the high and honorable of the earth measurably guilty of all the riots mobs and blood shed which has disgraced our land.—Having reformed the free states both in church and state on the subject of equal rights, we may look with confidence for the overthrow of slavery in the South, for it will be impossible for oppression to cope with "political action," from the north and west and a church every where lifting up clean unsputred hands to God in supplications for both the oppressed and the oppressor. Heaven and Earth may then be said to move in favor of universal freedom, and it will not be possible for the oppressor long to withstand the demands of heaven and earth, aided by an enlightened conscience whose lashings will not be few or far between.

#### EDWIN CORNER.

\* Motion turned out as might be expected, a kind of *doge-faze*. As to the prediction—Davis was lately set up by the Whigs—a half and half man. So much for our friend's policy.—En. Phil.

METHODISTS—SLAVERY.—Following are the first and eighth paragraphs of a piece entitled "*Our position defined*," published in Zion's (Meth.) Herald; by the undersigned Methodist Preachers.—Cin. Obs.

"We the undersigned, members of the N. H. Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, would take this method to "define our position."

"We believe that Slavery, as it exists in these United States, is the vilest system of oppression that ever saw the sun;" we believe it to be evil, and only evil; and that it is the duty of every citizen, and especially of every Christian, to use all lawful and proper means for its immediate destruction, and for the complete and full emancipation of all who are held in unrighteous servitude.

"Finally, we most sincerely desire to see the time when the M. E. Church, which we believe to be scriptural and Christian in its government and institutions, and which holds so high a position in the moral world, shall be freed from the influence of slavery; and when through her influence scriptural holiness shall cover this land, and when the unfettered millions, without any distinction of caste, who crowd her shores, shall with united voice cry, Salvation to God and the Lamb.

W. D. CASS, E. COPELAND,  
E. JORDAN, J. G. BENNETT,  
J. M. FULLER, R. DEARBORN,  
S. G. SMITH, CHAS. COWING,  
A. G. BUTTON, ADEL HEATH.

Nov. 10th, 1840.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.  
CINCINNATI,  
Wednesday Morning, January 13, 1841.

### COLUMBUS CONVENTION.

As this is the last paper in which we shall have an opportunity of urging attendance at the State Convention at Columbus, we would again call the attention of our friends to the subject. From what we can learn, there will be a large attendance. The Rev. John Kepp, one of our delegates in the World's Convention, proposes to be present and give some report of its doings.

We intend to have a large number of tracts at the convention, entitled, "American Churches the Bulwarks of American Slavery," and "The Financial Power of Slavery."

Whether our black code shall stand or fall will depend, perhaps, on the character and doings of the proposed meeting. In the name of our common humanity, let every one attend who can.

### GREAT MEETINGS IN CINCINNATI.

#### Temperance.

The winter thus far in Cincinnati has been distinguished by signal and successful efforts in the various departments of Moral Reform. Never have we known the tone of public sentiment on all matters relating to the highest interests of society, so exalted, as it is now. Never have we witnessed so many and grand indications of *real Christianity* among us, as the last few weeks have furnished.

The Temperance movement is re-organized, under better auspices, backed by an accumulated power of public sentiment. A tremendous meeting of citizens was held in the College hall, on the evening of December 30th, at which several eloquent addresses were made, and powerful resolutions adopted. The meeting was unanimous in its determination to put down coffee-houses altogether, and destroy the evil of temperance root and branch. A Committee of Vigilance was appointed, consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and ten persons for each ward, whose duty it is to cause the prosecution of every person found engaged in violating the present ordinance, against tipping houses, and to take such other measures as they may find expedient.

The following resolutions, the first of which is a tribute to the lamented Hammond, (inadequate, most certainly, for what language can express the obligations of this community to that noble man?) will show the spirit of the meeting.

*Resolved*, That while we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing our sense of the great want of the lamented Hammond, we would revere our heartfelt gratitude at the ability and fidelity with which he waged a protracted warfare against this evil. Mr. Blanchard offered the following.

*Resolved*, That the public good, and the principle of the above resolutions, demands the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, as drinks, by wholesale or retail, in all stores, taverns and hotels.

R. C. Phillips offered the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That we regard the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes and the arts, as a fountain whence spring all evils of the Coffee-House system.

*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves each to the other, that we will not only disown, but will use our influence with all within the circle of our individual associations to withdraw their patronage.

They were all passed unanimously.

The Committee of Vigilance will do their work. The fate of tipping houses in Cincinnati is sealed. A single circumstance will show, more vividly than any hyperbole, the real character and force of the meeting. A gentleman, who had been in the habit of visiting a coffee-house every day, for the sake of reading newspapers, on going as usual the next morning, found the windows closed, and looking in at the door, saw nothing but empty bottles. What was the meaning of all this? "I was at the meeting last night—that was enough. I saw what was coming, returned home, emptied my bottles, and am now done with coffee-houses."

#### Prison Discipline.

The next meeting called was one, to take into consideration the present system, by which juvenile offenders are consigned to the corrupting association of hardened criminals, grown grey in iniquity. A vast deal of interest has been manifested in the subject. A society is now organized, called the Cincinnati Howard Society. At a meeting, held on Tuesday evening, January 5th, Committee, previously appointed, according to instructions reported a bill, to confer on the city of Cincinnati, the power to establish a House of Refuge, and a House of Correction, which was read by sections, and after various amendments, unanimously adopted. The bill is to be forwarded to the representatives and senators from this district in the Assembly, and the reasons are to be stated, which should induce that body to make an amendment in the city charter, conferring such a power.

#### Anti-Slavery Meeting.

On the same evening, January 5th, a meeting still more important, perhaps the most important one, in view of all circumstances, that has been witnessed for years in Cincinnati, was held at the Court-House, to consider the subject of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and the *legislative* of Congress. It was a steely, dripping night, and yet the court-house was filled with persons, anxious as it appeared, to give voice to their indignation at the longer continuance of slaveholding and slave-trading at the Capital of the nation. The report of proceedings below will show, that it was in truth a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party. Men, unconnected with abolition societies, and whom we are far from regarding as abolitionists, controlled the meeting and its measures. The proceedings occupied several hours, but the interest of the audience was to the last unabated. The speeches were spirited and to the point; the most admirable order reigned throughout; a manly, self-possessed, and dignified spirit marked every proceeding; and a calm determination was evinced, to rescue

the national government from the degradation of supporting a slave-nation, and the system of slaveholding, in a city consecrated by the name of Washington. The resolutions, as will be seen, are handsomely drawn up, and take such ground, as every true anti-slavery man must sanction. We could ask nothing more. They express, we doubt not, the hearty sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of Cincinnati.

The leaders of the meeting were substantial citizens, some of them prominent politicians, others known throughout the state for their public efforts in behalf of education,—men, in fact, whom it were ridiculous to charge with visionary notions, or excessive enthusiasm.

They all bore testimony to the fact, that a few years since if a candidate for office in Hamilton county had declared himself opposed to the suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, the declaration would have sealed his political doom. They seemed anxious to restore public opinion to its original ground, and rejoiced in the prospect of this delightful change.

We take the meeting at its full worth, and for no more than it is worth. So far as it goes, we go with it most cheerfully, and congratulate our fellow-citizens on the fact, that they can no longer be charged with servility to the slaveholder. Far be it from us, however, to encourage for one moment the thought, that they have gone far enough—that they have done their whole duty, in regard to the slavery question. A little investigation would show them, that both the national government in which they have a voice, and the free states, are far more deeply involved in the support of slavery, than they now imagine. They seem convinced that they are responsible to the extent of their votes for the continuance of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. But they have yet to be fully convinced, that the federal government is wielded by the slave-power, and the policy and politics of the nation controlled by its despotic will. They have yet to be convinced, that by their church-connections with slaveholders, their business relations to the South, the silence which they have hitherto kept on the subject of slavery in the states, and the unthinking opposition they have maintained against abolitionism, they have steadily given countenance and support to the practice of slaveholding. Still, we do not now feel in a mood to denounce them. Their late many proceedings in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia, show that they have too much spirit to submit to the domination of the slave-power; too much principle, to refuse any longer to investigate the true merits of the anti-slavery enterprise; too much humanity and patriotism to allow us to believe, that their hostility to our cause originates in any other source, or, than a misconception of its true nature and objects.

*Resolved*, That while we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing our sense of the great want of the lamented Hammond, we would revere our heartfelt gratitude at the ability and fidelity with which he waged a protracted warfare against this evil. Mr. Blanchard offered the following.

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They were all passed unanimously.

The Committee of Vigilance will do their work. The fate of tipping houses in Cincinnati is sealed. A single circumstance will show, more vividly than any hyperbole, the real character and force of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed:

Nathan Guilford, H. Van Bergen, A. G. Richardson, R. G. Mitchell.

R. G. Mitchell.

The next meeting called was one, to take into consideration the present system, by which juvenile offenders are consigned to the corrupting association of hardened criminals, grown grey in iniquity. A vast deal of interest has been manifested in the subject. A society is now organized, called the Cincinnati Howard Society. At a meeting, held on Tuesday evening, January 5th, Committee, previously appointed, according to instructions reported a bill, to confer on the city of Cincinnati, the power to establish a House of Refuge, and a House of Correction, which was read by sections, and after various amendments, unanimously adopted. The bill is to be forwarded to the representatives and senators from this district in the Assembly, and the reasons are to be stated, which should induce that body to make an amendment in the city charter, conferring such a power.

*Resolved*, That the right and power are conferred upon Congress, both by the acts of cession of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and by the Constitution, to exercise exclusive legislation and jurisdiction in cases wherever they may be situated, over the District of Columbia, and on the unconstitutionality of the various rules and practices by which Congress had abridged the right of petition on this subject. The speaker was highly applauded.

Nathan Guilford, from the Committee on Business, then reported the following resolutions.

*Resolved*, That it is the undoubted right of Americans to investigate and discuss whatever rights and measures they may deem important to their public or individual welfare; and that it is their duty, as it ever has been their practice, to express their opinions freely upon all questions in reference to which their representatives in Congress may constitutionally legislate.

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*Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to take immediate measures for the total prohibition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

*Resolved*, That every rule or practice of either House of Congress, which establishes the reception, or permits the discussion, reference, and consideration of petitions, relating to the subjects of the foregoing resolutions, or any other subjects which affect the rights and interests of the people of these United States, violates one of the most sacred provisions of the Constitution, is a dangerous encroachment upon the liberties of the people, and ought forthwith to be rescinded and abandoned.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

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### THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

The Cincinnati Republican is well understood in this region, to be the organ of what may properly be called the Harrison party. The fact that it refused to publish the proceedings of one of the largest and most respectable meetings held by the citizens this winter, because it agitated the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, will, of course, excite some speculation. Its policy, we doubt not, is a fair index to the future course of the president elect on the anti-slavery question. We need not say that it will rend his party in fragments.

The following extract from the Columbus correspondence of the same paper, in relation to Mr. Walker's memorials, will show how completely the pro-slavery portion of the Harrison party has unmasked itself.

"The author of these contemptible communications has already received more attention than he deserves, and I will pursue the subject no further than to say to the abolitionists generally, that their offering such insults to the dignity of the legislature, only tends to weaken their cause; and further, it is useless for them, although they have an undoubted right to be sending in their petitions, asking the repeal of laws which have been standing upon our statute books for twenty years, as their prayer will not be granted, the hope of the Columbus correspondent of the Philanthropist, that a large convention of Abolitionists would scare the Whig members into it to the contrary notwithstanding."

Does the correspondent too speak by authority? We shall see.

One thing is growing more clear every day, and that is that there are anti-slavery sections of both parties, which will not much longer endure the servility of their associates—which will never submit to be drilled by General Harrison or Mr. Van Buren, to defend the bulwarks of slavery.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

Dr. Brooke wishes us to insert the following piece of intelligence, contained in a letter addressed to him. The decision alluded to is highly important, just such, however, as might have been anticipated in view of former decisions of the same character.

• Dr. Abraham Brooke, Clinton County, Ohio.

A decision of the Supreme court of Louisiana, was made on the 7th of December, 1840, present Judges Martin, Morphay, Simon, and Rice, in the case of Elizabeth Thomas vs. Genesis and others. She was a colored woman held as a slave, taken to Illinois a free state, with the consent and knowledge of her owner—afterwards sold as a slave in this state, (Louisiana). Judgment in her favour for her freedom affirmed.—New Orleans Paper, Dec. 1840.

### CONGRESS.

Senate, December 24.—Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam,—which was read and ordered to a second reading. Several memorials were presented, and bills of a local character reported. Mr. Benton moved for leave to bring in a bill to tax the circulation of banks and bankers, and of all corporations, companies or individuals, that issued paper currency, and spoke at considerable length. The reception of the bill was opposed, on the ground of its unconstitutionality; it being the exclusive privilege of the House to originate bills of revenue, &c. Mr. Hubbard moved to lay the question of reception on the table, and that the bill be printed; the yeas and nays were taken on this motion, which was lost by a vote of 22 to 18. Mr. Benton said, that having accomplished his object, he would now withdraw his motion for leave to introduce the bill, but Mr. Webster said that he could not do so without consent of the Senate. An animated debate at once arose, which was interrupted by an adjournment of the Senate till the 28th. Mr. Benton, however, obtained leave to withdraw his motion.

House, December 24.—Communications were received from the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Post-office Department, and Clerk of the House. A message was received from the President, containing the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the burning of the steam-boat Caroline, on the Niagara frontier, about two years ago—read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In a letter dated December 13, the British minister calls upon the government of the United States through Mr. Secretary Forsyth, to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Alexander McLeod, who was arrested at Lewiston, N. Y., on the 12th of November, on charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steam-boat "Caroline," and committed for trial, to Lockport jail. The President, through Mr. Forsyth, "finds himself unable to recognise the validity of the demand," the case of McLeod not being one within the scope of the powers of the federal government, the offence with which he is charged, having been committed within the territory, and against the laws and citizens of New York. The British minister is further informed, that had the government power to interfere with the case, it would not feel itself bound to do so. "The transaction out of which the question arises presents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace, of a portion of the territory of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent Territory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamboat, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citizens." \*

The total number of seamen registered as above in 1840, was 8,091—native, 7,591; naturalized, 140.

Several petitions for a general bankrupt law were presented, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Davis presented a memorial, praying for the repeal or modification of the act of March 29, 1830, regulating commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonies. After some discussion, in which the great importance of the memorial was conceded, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce. House, December 28.—The amendment of W. Cost Johnson, to Mr. Reynolds' motion in

regard to the reference of a memorial concerning the public lands, coming up for consideration, Mr. Alford moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which being lost, the subject, on motion, was postponed till the following Wednesday week.

A bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, appropriating \$151,352.39 to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions and half pay chargeable on the navy pension fund. The following section was agreed to, as an amendment,—"That the act of March 3d, 1837, entitled, 'an Act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund,' be repealed;" and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; read a third time, and passed.

Senate, December 29.—The death of Felix Grundy being announced with suitable remarks, by Mr. Anderson, it was resolved that the Senate go in mourning by wearing crepe on the left arm for thirty days—and that it now adjourn.

House, December 29.—Mr. Giddings moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the amendment moved by Mr. Shepherd of N. C., was agreed to. Mr. Reed moved that the whole subject be postponed till Tuesday next. A debate arose, which was arrested by a communication from the Senate, notifying the House of the death of Mr. Grundy, and the proceedings of the Senate, in relation thereto. After an address by Mr. Brown, the same tokens of respect were voted, and the House adjourned.

Senate, December 30.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, showing the aggregate population of each state, territory, &c. Mr. Crittenden from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and moved that it be made the order of the day for Thursday, 7th of January next, which was agreed to.

Several matters generally unimportant were disposed of, and the Senate adjourned.

House, December 30.—The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Adams, laid over under the rule, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the investment in the stocks of the several States of this Union of funds held by the government of the United States in trust, is to the amount of the sums so invested and of the interest thereon, an assumption by the United States of the debts of the several States, in the event of their failure punctually to pay same.

Resolved, That the purchase, by authority of any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, of the bonds of any of the States of this Union, at their nominal value or with a premium thereon, and the subsequent sale of the same bonds at a discount, is a scandalous and wasteful dilapidation of the public funds.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Executive Department of the United States to require of the stocks investments of the public moneys held in trust by the Government of the United States have been made, punctual payment, in specie or its equivalent, of the principal stipulated in the said stocks, and repayment of the principal, as soon as possible by the terms of the contracts upon which such stocks have severally been issued.

Resolved, That the further investment of any public funds of the United States in stocks of the several States ought forthwith to be prohibited by law; and that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

The business in relation to the Navy Pension Fund was then resumed, and a long discussion ensued, when the previous question was moved, but before the question on seconding this motion was decided, an adjournment was moved and carried.

Senate, December 31.—Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill to authorise experiments to be made on the application of steam-power to harbor defence. Mr. Linn gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to extend the laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon.

House, December 31.—In answer to a call of the House, a message was received from the President, containing the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the burning of the steam-boat Caroline, on the Niagara frontier, about two years ago—read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In a letter dated December 13, the British minister calls upon the government of the United States through Mr. Secretary Forsyth, to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Alexander McLeod, who was arrested at Lewiston, N. Y., on the 12th of November, on charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steam-boat "Caroline," and committed for trial, to Lockport jail. The President, through Mr. Forsyth, "finds himself unable to recognise the validity of the demand," the case of McLeod not being one within the scope of the powers of the federal government, the offence with which he is charged, having been committed within the territory, and against the laws and citizens of New York. The British minister is further informed, that had the government power to interfere with the case, it would not feel itself bound to do so. "The

transaction out of which the question arises presents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace, of a portion of the territory of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent Territory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamboat, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citizens." \*

The answer of Mr. Forsyth is brief, and somewhat pungent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 31, 1840.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 29th instant, in reply to mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alex. McLeod, as one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York when the steamboat "Caroline" was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Majesty's Government with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here can be either useful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of the subject with my single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by the author of the principles involved in the demand for reparation on the part of Mr. Forsyth in reference to the Caroline, &c. &c. His letters contain various impeachments of the conduct of the United States, and American citizens.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 31, 1840.

To refer to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a bill to have the proceeds of the sale of the public domain divided among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for internal improvements, education, or any other purpose, as may be deemed wise by the several States receiving said distribution.

After considerable discussion the House adjourned till the 28th.

Senate, December 28.—A communication was read from the Department of State, transmitting an abstract of returns, showing the number of seamen registered, in each collection district of the Union, during the year ending September 30, 1840, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The total number of seamen registered as above in 1840, was 8,091—native, 7,591; naturalized, 140.

Several petitions for a general bankrupt law were presented, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Davis presented a memorial, praying for the repeal or modification of the act of March 29, 1830, regulating commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonies. After some discussion, in which the great importance of the memorial was conceded, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House, December 28.—The amendment of W. Cost Johnson, to Mr. Reynolds' motion in

regards to the reference of a memorial concerning the public lands, coming up for consideration, Mr. Alford moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which being lost, the subject, on motion, was postponed till the following Wednesday week.

A bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, appropriating \$151,352.39 to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions and half pay chargeable on the navy pension fund. The following section was agreed to, as an amendment,—"That the act of March 3d, 1837,

entitled, 'an Act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund,' be repealed;" and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; read a third time, and passed.

Senate, December 29.—The death of Felix Grundy being announced with suitable remarks, by Mr. Anderson, it was resolved that the Senate go in mourning by wearing crepe on the left arm for thirty days—and that it now adjourn.

House, December 29.—Mr. Giddings moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the amendment moved by Mr. Shepherd of N. C., was agreed to. Mr. Reed moved that the whole subject be postponed till Tuesday next. A debate arose, which was arrested by a communication from the Senate, notifying the House of the death of Mr. Grundy, and the proceedings of the Senate, in relation thereto. After an address by Mr. Brown, the same tokens of respect were voted, and the House adjourned.

Senate, December 30.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, showing the aggregate population of each state, territory, &c. Mr. Crittenden from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and moved that it be made the order of the day for Thursday, 7th of January next, which was agreed to.

Several matters generally unimportant were disposed of, and the Senate adjourned.

House, December 30.—The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Adams, laid over under the rule, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the investment in the stocks of the several States of this Union of funds held by the government of the United States in trust, is to the amount of the sums so invested and of the interest thereon, an assumption by the United States of the debts of the several States, in the event of their failure punctually to pay same.

Resolved, That the purchase, by authority of any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, of the bonds of any of the States of this Union, at their nominal value or with a premium thereon, and the subsequent sale of the same bonds at a discount, is a scandalous and wasteful dilapidation of the public funds.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Executive Department of the United States to require of the stocks investments of the public moneys held in trust by the Government of the United States have been made, punctual payment, in specie or its equivalent, of the principal stipulated in the said stocks, and repayment of the principal, as soon as possible by the terms of the contracts upon which such stocks have severally been issued.

Resolved, That the further investment of any public funds of the United States in stocks of the several States ought forthwith to be prohibited by law; and that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

The business in relation to the Navy Pension Fund was then resumed, and a long discussion ensued, when the previous question was moved, but before the question on seconding this motion was decided, an adjournment was moved and carried.

Senate, December 31.—Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill to authorise experiments to be made on the application of steam-power to harbor defence. Mr. Linn gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to extend the laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon.

House, December 31.—In answer to a call of the House, a message was received from the President, containing the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the burning of the steam-boat Caroline, on the Niagara frontier, about two years ago—read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In a letter dated December 13, the British minister calls upon the government of the United States through Mr. Secretary Forsyth, to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Alexander McLeod, who was arrested at Lewiston, N. Y., on the 12th of November, on charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steam-boat "Caroline," and committed for trial, to Lockport jail. The President, through Mr. Forsyth, "finds himself unable to recognise the validity of the demand," the case of McLeod not being one within the scope of the powers of the federal government, the offence with which he is charged, having been committed within the territory, and against the laws and citizens of New York. The British minister is further informed, that had the government power to interfere with the case, it would not feel itself bound to do so. "The

transaction out of which the question arises presents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace, of a portion of the territory of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent Territory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamboat, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citizens." \*

The answer of Mr. Forsyth is brief, and somewhat pungent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 31, 1840.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 29th instant, in reply to mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alex. McLeod, as one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York when the steamboat "Caroline" was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Majesty's Government with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here can be either useful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of the subject with my single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by the author of the principles involved in the demand for reparation on the part of Mr. Forsyth in reference to the Caroline, &c. &c. His letters contain various impeachments of the conduct of the United States, and American citizens.

The answer of Mr. Forsyth is brief, and somewhat pungent.

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Washington, December 31, 1840.

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## POETRY.

*For the Philanthropist.*

**Impromptu.**

On seeing the cedar tree in the Emancipator used as the emblem of the Liberty Party.

1.

A song of the low'ning old cedar trees,  
The emblem of the free,  
Her's glorious success to his tall, proud crest,  
May it shade the buckey tree!  
He hath stood in the wintry tempest's blast,  
No trembling fear sh'd he,  
But he stood as the storm howl'd past,  
With his strong arms branching free.

CHORUS.

Then sing to the brave old cedar tree,  
Who shall rule in this land so long,  
Here's health and renown to his broad green crown,  
When the buckey tree is gone.

2.

He saw the rare age, when popular rage,  
Was a sad'ning sight to see,  
And church and hall, both large and small,  
Were shut in the face of the free;  
And the night throughout, the mad'ning shout,  
Was heard of the drunken train;  
They, the vile and the base, shall die in disgrace;  
But the cedar shall remain.\*

CHORUS.

Then sing to the brave old cedar tree &c.

\*When the strong but perishable Hickory, the lithe and stalwart Elm, the soft and deceitful Buckeye shall have rotted into oblivion—our serviceable, fragrant, and ever enduring Cedar shall stretch its sheltering arms over the nation, and tower aloft as a memorial of virtuous deeds, and a witness to the latest ages, that God loves the good, and that honor him, will honor.—E. man.

NIGHT.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Night is the time to rest;  
How sweet when labors close,  
Together round an aching breast  
The curtain of repose;  
Stretch out the tired limbs and lay the head  
Upon our own delightful bed!

Night is the time for dreams;  
The gay romance of life,  
When truth is love and truth that seems  
Blend in fantastic strife;  
Ah! visions less beguiling far  
Than waking dreams by daylight are!

Night is the time to toil;  
To plough the classic field,  
Intent to find the buried spoil  
Its wealthy furrows yield;  
Till all is ours that sages taught,  
That poets sung, or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;  
To weep with unseen tears  
Those graves of memory, where sleep  
The joys of other years,  
Hopes that were angels in their birth,  
But perish young, like things on earth!

Night is the time to watch;  
On ocean's dark expanse,  
To hail the Pleiades, or catch  
The full moon's earliest glance,  
That brings unto the home-sick maid  
All we have loved and left behind.

Night is the time for care;  
Brooding on hours misspent,  
To see the spectre of despair  
Come to our lonely tent!  
Like Brutus midst his slumb'ring host,  
Starled by Caesar's stalwart ghost.

Night is the time to muse;  
Then from the eye the soul  
Takes flight, and with expanding views  
Beyond the starry pole,  
Describes athwart the abyss of night  
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray;  
Our Saviour oft withdraws,  
To desert mountains far away,  
So will his followers do;  
Steal from the throng to haunts untrou'd,  
And hold communion there with God.

Night is the time for death;  
When all around is peace,  
Calmly to yield the weary breath,  
From sin and suffering cease;  
Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign  
To parting friends—such death be mine!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The following stirring and eloquent extracts are from Dr. Channing's recent pamphlet on West India Emancipation:

In the whole history of efforts for human happiness, it is doubtful, if another example can be found of so great a revolution accomplished with so few sacrifices, and such immediate reward. Compare with this the American Revolution, which had its end to shake off a yoke too light to be named by the side of domestic slavery. Through what fields of blood, and years of suffering, did we seek civil freedom, a boon insignificant in comparison with freedom from an owner's grasp? It is the ordinary law of Providence, that great blessings shall be gained by great sacrifices, and that the most beneficial social changes shall bring immediate suffering. That near a million of human beings should pass in a day from the deepest degradation to the rights of free-men, with so little agitation of the social system, is a fact so strange, that we naturally suspect at first some tinting of the picture from the author's sympathies; and we are brought to full conviction only by the simplicity and minuteness of its details. For one, I should have rejoiced in Emancipation as an unspeakable good, had the immediate result worn a much darker hue. I wanted to know, that social order was preserved, that the laws were respected after Emancipation. I felt, that were anarchy escaped, no evil worse than slavery could take its place. I had not forgotten the doctrine of our fathers, that human freedom was worth vast sacrifices, that it could hardly be bought at too great a price.

I proceed now to offer a few remarks on several topics suggested by Mr. Gurney's book, and I shall close by considering the duties which belong to individuals and to the free States in relation to slavery.

The first topic suggested by our author, and perhaps the most worthy of note, is his anxiety to show that Emancipation has been accompanied with little pecuniary loss; that, as a monied speculation, it is not to be condemned. He evidently supposes, that he is writing for a people who will judge of this grand event in history by the standard of commercial profit or loss. In this view, his simple book tells more than a thousand stories against the spirit of our times. In speaking of West Indian Emancipation, it has been common for men to

say, We must wait for facts! And what facts have they waited for? They have waited to know, that the master, after fattening many years on oppression, had lost nothing by the triumph of justice and humanity; that the slave after being freed, was to yield as large an income as before to his employer. This delicate sensibility to the rights of the wrong-doer, this concern for property; this unconcern for human nature, is a sign of the little progress made even here by free principles, and of men's ignorance of the great end of social union.

Every good man must protest against this mode of settling the question of Emancipation. It seems to be taken for granted by not a few, that if, in consequence of this event, the crops have fallen off, or the number of coffee bags or sugar hogsheads is lessened, then Emancipation is to be pronounced a failure, and the great act of freeing a people from the most odious bondage is to be set down as folly. At the North and the South, this doctrine has seized on the public mind. It runs through our presses, not excepting the more respectable. The bright promises of Emancipation are too unimportant for our newspapers, but the fearful intelligence, that this or that island has shipped fewer hogsheads of sugar than in the days of slavery, is thought worthy to be published far and wide; and Emancipation is a curse, because the civilized world must pay a few cents more to bring tea or coffee to the due degree of sweeteness. It passes for an 'ultraism' of philanthropy, to prize a million of human beings above as many pounds of sugar.

What is the great end of civilized society? Not coffee and sugar; not the greatest possible amount of mineral, vegetable or animal productions; but the protection of the rights of its members. The sacrifice of rights, especially of the dearest and most sacred, to increase of property, is one of the most flagrant crimes of the social state. That every man should have his due, not that a few proprietors should riot on the soil, sweat and blood of many, is this the great design of the union of men into communities. Emancipation was not meant to increase the crops, but to restore to human beings their birthright, to give every man the free use of his powers for his own and other's good.

The production of sugar would be diminished for a time, in consequence of Emancipation, was a thing to be expected if not desired. It is in the sugar culture, that the slaves in the West Indies have been and are most overworked. In Cuba, we are told by men, who have given particular attention to that island, that the mortality on the sugar estates is ten per cent annually, so that a whole gang is used up, and swept off in ten years. Suppose Emancipation introduced into Cuba. Would not the production of sugar be diminished? Ought not every man to desire the diminution? I do not say that such atrocious cruelty was common in the British Islands. But it was in this department chiefly, that the slaves were exposed to excessive toll. It is to be expected then, when let free, they would prefer other modes of industry. Accordingly whilst the sugar is diminished, the ordinary articles of subsistence have increased. Some of the slaves have become small farmers, and many more, who hire themselves as laborers, cultivate small patches of land on their account. There is another important consideration. Before the freedom, the women formed no inconsiderable part of the gangs who labored on the sugar crops. These are now very much, if not wholly withdrawn. Is it a grief to a man, who has the spirit of a man, that women's burdens are made lighter? Other causes of the diminution of the sugar crop may be found in Mr. Gurney's book; but these are enough to show us, that this effect is due in part to the good working of Emancipation, to a relief of the male and female slave, in which we ought to rejoice.

Before the Emancipation, I expected that the immediate result of the measure would be more or less idleness, and consequently a diminution of produce. How natural was it to anticipate, that men who had worked under the lash, and had looked on exemption from toil as the happiness of paradise, should surrender themselves more or less to sloth on becoming their own masters! It is the curse of a bad system to unfit men at first for a better. That the paralyzing effect of slavery should continue after its extinction, that the slave should at first produce less than before, surely is no matter of wonder. The wonder is, and it is a great one, that the slaves in the West Indies have, in their new condition, been so greatly influenced by the motives of freemen, that the spirit of industry has so far survived the system of compulsion, under which they had been trained; that ideas of a better mode of living have taken so strong a hold on their minds; that so many refined tastes and wants have so soon developed. Here is the wonder; and all this shows, what we have often heard, that the negro is more susceptible of civilization from abroad than any other race of men. That some, perhaps, many of the slaves, have worked too little, is not to be denied, nor can we blame them much for it. All of us I suspect, under like circumstances, would turn our first freedom into a holiday. Besides, when we think, that they have been sweating and bleeding to nourish in all manner of luxury a few indolent proprietors, they do not seem very inexcusable for a short emulation of their superiors. The negro sleeping all day under the shade of the palm tree, ought not to offend our moral sense, much more than the 'owner' stretching on his ottoman sofa. What ought to astonish us is the limitation, not the existence of the evil.

It is to be desired, that those among us, who groan over Emancipation, because the staples of the islands are diminished, should be made to wear for a few months the yoke of slavery, so as to judge experimentally whether freedom is worth or not a few hogsheads of sugar. If knowing what this yoke is, they are willing that others should bear it, they deserve themselves, above all others, to be crushed by it. Slavery is the greatest of wrongs, the most intolerable of all the forms of oppression. We of this country thought, that to be robbed of political liberty was an injury not to be endured; and, as a people, were ready to shed our blood like water to avert it. But political liberty is of no worth compared with personal; and slavery robes men of the latter. Under the despots of modern Europe, the people, though deprived of political freedom, enjoy codes of laws constructed with great care, the fruits of the wisdom of ages, which recognize the sacredness of the rights of person and property, and under which those rights are essentially secure. A subject of these despots may still be a man, may better fit his condition, may enrich his intellect, may fill the earth with his fame. He enjoys essentially personal freedom, and through this accomplishes the great ends of his being. To be stripped of this blessing, to be owned by a fellow creature, to hold our limbs and faculties at another's will, to stand in awe of another's lash, to have our whole energies channeled to never-varying tasks for another's luxury, to hold wife and children at another's pleasure,—what wrong can be compared with this? This is such an insult on human nature, such an impiety towards the common Father, that the whole earth should send up one cry of reprobation against it; and yet we are told, this outrage must continue, lest the market of the civilized world should be deprived of some hogsheads of sugar.

It is hard to weigh human rights against each other; they are all sacred and invaluable. But there is no one which nature, instinct, makes so dear to us as the right of action, of free motion; the right of exerting, and by exertion enlarging our faculties of body and mind; the right of forming plans, of directing our powers according to our convictions of interest and duty; the right of putting forth our energies from a spring in our own breasts. Self-motion, this is what our nature hungers and thirsts for as its true element and life. In truth, every thing that lives, the bird, the insect, craves and delights in freedom of action; and much more must this be the instinct of a rational, moral creature of God, who can attain by such freedom alone to the proper strength and enjoyment of his nature. The rights of property or reputation are poor compared with this. Of what worth would be the products of the universe to a man forbidden to use his limbs; or shut up in a prison? To be deprived of that freedom of action which consists with others' freedom; to be forbidden to exert our faculties for our own good; to be cut off from enterprise; to have a narrow circle drawn round us, and to be kept within it by a spy and a lash; to meet an iron barrier in another's self-will, let impulse or desire turn where it may; to be systematically denied the means of cultivating the powers which distinguish us from the brute;—this is to be wounded not only in the deepest earthly interests, but in the very life of the soul. Our humanity pines and dies rather than lives in this unnatural restraint. Now it is the very essence of slavery to prostrate this right of action, of self-motion, not indirectly or uncertainly but immediately and without disguise, and in this right to be weighed in the scales against sugar and coffee; and are eight hundred thousand human beings to be robbed of it to increase the luxuries of the world?

What matters it, that the staples of the West Indies are diminished? Do the people there starve? Are they driven by want to robbery? Has the negro passed from the hands of the overseer to that of the hangman? We learn from Mr. Gurney, that the prophecies of ruin to the West Indies are fulfilled chiefly in regard to the prisons. These are in some places falling to decay, and everywhere have fewer inmates. And what makes this result more striking is, that since Emancipation, many offences, formerly punished summarily by the master on the plantation, now fall under the cognizance of the magistrate, and are of course punishable by imprisonment. Do the freed slaves wait chafing? Do rags form the standard of Emancipation? We hear not only of decent apparel, but are told that negro vanity, hardly surpassed by that of the white dandy, suffers nothing for the want of decoration or fashionable attire. There is not a sign, that the people fare the worse for freedom. Enough is produced to give substance to an improved and cheerful population, and what more can we desire? In our sympathy with the rich proprietor, shall we complain of a change, which has so secured to every man his rights, and thousands, once trodden under foot, the comforts of life and the means of intellectual and moral progress? Is it nothing that the old unshorn hut of the slave is in many spots giving place to the comfortable cottage? Is it nothing, that in these cottages, marriage is an indissoluble tie? that the mother presses her child to her heart as indeed her own? Is it nothing that churches are springing up, not from the donations of the opulent, but from the hard earnings of the religious poor? What if a few owners of sugar estates export less than former? Are the many always to be sacrificed to the few? Suppose the luxuries of the splendid mansion to be retrenched. Is it no compensation that the comforts of the laborer's hut are increased? Emancipation was resisted on the ground, that the slave, if restored to his rights, would fall into idleness and vagrancy, and even relapse into barbarism. But the emancipated negro discovers no indifference in the comforts of civilized life. He has wants various enough to fit him in action. His standard of living has risen. He desires a better lodging, dress and food. He has begun too to thirst for accumulation. As Mr. Gurney says, 'he understands his interest as well as a yankee.' He is more likely to fall into the civilized man's cupidity than into the sloth and filth of a savage. It is an offset for all these benefits, that the custom house reports a diminution of the staples of slavery.

### Present State of Syria.

Dr. Bowring's report on Syria, which has just been distributed, supplies a valuable body of information on the state of that country, much of which is new to the British public. Syria is estimated to contain about 50,000 square miles—the whole population seems somewhat under a million and a half. The revenue for 1835 amounted to about \$10,000,000 sterling. The expenditure exceeds the revenue by about \$50,000. Dr. Bowring says—

"It cannot be doubted that the possession of Syria is very onerous in a pecuniary point of view to the Pacha. It is the generally received opinion that the 35,000 pounds (\$15,000,000 sterling) which are paid in tribute to the Pacha, and which did not appear in the statement furnished by the Government, are usually paid by Egypt. An enormous amount of the surplus revenues of the vicerey's territories in Africa are swallowed up by the Asiatic possessions."

All the accounts agree that the population is decreasing, in consequence of the conscription and the forced labor to which the industrious classes have been subjected. "Mr. Moore," says Dr. Bowring, estimates the military forces of Syria at from 40,000 to 50,000 men. The last conscription added about 15,000 men to the army, and between 7,000 and 8,000 had reached Syria from Egypt. Since the Egyptian conquest there have been three conscriptions. They are carried on in the most irregular manner, by a sort of general arrest, which is conducted about the streets, in the fields, and in the dwellings of the people. It is the curse of a bad system to unfit men at first for a better. That the paralyzing effect of slavery should continue after its extinction, that the slave should at first produce less than before, surely is no matter of wonder.

The following extract from a representation of the British mercantile firm at Aleppo, speaks volumes as to the misery caused in Syria by the iron rule of the Pacha, Among the grievances complained of are—

"The system of seizing conscripts for the army from all classes by force, and for a period of indefinite service in a foreign country produces these consequences."

"Debtors flee to hiding, and are often taken for soldiers, whereby debts are often endangered, and always delayed."

"A large proportion of the able and industrious youth are taken from the cities—the agricultural producers from the villages—decreasing the industry and production of the country, and by consequence the consumption of British goods."

"But the evil of this system is wider and deeper spread—debtors flee, and debts are endangered—the earners of wages are taken, and the incomes of families reduced.—But the Turks suffer more from the insolence of the men employed to take away their young men—the robbery of their women, when, [as has frequently occurred] their

houses are forcibly entered—and the general destruction of their peace and security; so that many families are emigrating from the cities and villages, and, to employ their own phrase, 'they have no heart to buy.' We find that under such circumstances, the Turkish population entirely neglects the decoration of their persons and houses; and as they are our best customers for the better sorts of British manufactures, the market for these descriptions of our imports is lamentably deteriorated by the recent conscriptions."

It were endless to multiply proof of the calamities occasioned by the endeavors of Mehemet Ali to make himself a powerful ruler. The boasted improvements of Mehemet Ali seem to reduce themselves to this, that having a large and well organized army, there is no spot saved from his oppression. Under the former state of things there were, no doubt, many irregularities and the peace of the country was frequently disturbed by the quarts of rival chiefs. But the people were used to these irregularities, and had many ways of protecting themselves. But they are altogether without defense against the groundless oppression of Mehemet Ali does not benefit the Syrians, and is positively injurious to himself. The resources of Egypt are wasted on Syria and his other Asiatic conquests. We are, therefore, utterly at a loss to understand how matters can be made worse, as the French Journals pretend, by compelling the Pacha to give up Syria. No state of things can be worse for the inhabitants of Syria than the present. And as for Pacha himself, Syria can only be of importance to him as a means of aiding his views in Turkey. If he wish to remain at peace, he had better be off with Egypt alone than with Syria added to it.—*Morning Chronicle*.

from the fact that he has been ill in consequence of them ever since.

We have not learned the name of the brave and generous man, through whose agency his rescue was accomplished.—*Rochester Democrat*.

### VARIETIES OF FLOWERS.

There are dispersed over the surface of the globe upwards of 40,000 distinct species of plants which bear flowers; and from the number of new species which have in comparatively recent times, rewarded the labors of collectors, we cannot suppose that the entire number, or any thing approaching to it, is yet known, even to those best skilled in plants. The vast number of flowers producing vegetables is variously distributed over the globe; in its different regions according to its several latitudes, climates, and characters of soil. In this respect the usual estimate is, that there are upwards of 13,000 flowering plants natives of the interior tropical parts of America, and considerably more than 5,000 in tropical Africa. In Australia, and the numerous island with which the wide expanse of the Pacific is studded, either within the tropics or not very far without them, there are about 5,000 species already known, though some of the largest and most tropical of those islands have been but imperfectly explored. Temperate Asia, in both hemispheres contains about 4,000; temperate Asia about 2,000; and Europe which lies wholly within the temperate zone, contains at least 7,000 distinct species of plants which bear flowers.

### LOOK AT THIS!

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.—*St. Croix*, Nov. 16, 1840.—The effect of English emancipation is felt in two ways in the islands where slavery yet exists. In the first place, the knowledge of this among the slaves has produced a belief that they are to be free, and are now held wrongfully in bondage. They are restless and inglorious, and do their work with great reluctance. In the second place, it has caused many to run away to the contiguous English islands and the deserts continue as frequent as opportunities offer. The French have determined upon emancipation. How it shall be done, the mixed committee of peers and deputies will report to the chamber in 1841, the Danes are determined to do the same; but the King of Denmark is poor and he does not wish to make direct compensation.

The Governor of St. Croix and the planters have been in high discussion all summer. The former wishes the latter to give the slaves every Saturday, and to send the young children to school. The latter refuse, and say it is asked them to give up one-sixth of their crop, which they are too poor to do. They wish immediate emancipation and compensation. Finally, the planters have subscribed \$5,000, and Mr. Sanjour, an able advocate, is about to embark for Denmark, to have a conference with the King. So the master stands at present, the planters however agreeing to give the slaves Saturday out of crop, being about 5 months every year. But until the negroes have Saturday during the year, that great moral nuisance, the Sunday market, will continue, for it is the only time the black has to sell his little articles of produce. This makes the Sabbath the most noisy, riotous, brawling day of the whole week, for all the country slaves come into town to trade. Estates have fallen in the colonies where slavery exists. Even in Spain of Spain, the influence of England is felt, and her interference feared. The most intelligent planters are willing to sell, and all see the whole of the Antilles in a transition state.—*N. Y. Observer*.

### THE MIND.

Oh magic of the mind! whose might Can make the desert heavenly fair, And fill with forms divine bright The dreary vacuum of air, And speed the soul from clime